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INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES FOR RURAL GEORGIA



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by
Harvey Diamond

Industrial Development Division
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION
Georgia Institute of Technology
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Foreword

This is another in the Industrial Development Division's current series of intermediate research reports designed to screen a broad universe and focus attention on a select group of "best-bet" opportunities for follow-up, in-depth analysis. Like the Products Not Made in Georgia study published last year, this report is not intended as an end in itself, but rather as a means of stimulating further investigation of certain manufacturing possibilities that show greater promise of development than those that might be studied from an un-screened list.

The subject of this report is one of critical significance to the current and continuing concern for rural development. The industries that are identified in this report as offering manufacturing possibilities for rural areas are those that historically tend to locate in nonmetropolitan areas, show long-term production growth, employ a high percentage of production workers, and are labor intensive rather than capital intensive. In the absence of artificial incentives, it is safe to assume that these are the types of industries that are most likely to continue to choose rural locations and which can contribute most to creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

In identifying for this study a limited number of rural counties to illustrate the locational possibilities that exist in rural Georgia, it was necessary to establish certain selective criteria: rural in census designation, low median family income, decreasing population, and availability of one or more industrial districts. While the source used to determine the latter acknowledged the possibility of less than complete coverage, the criterion was judged to be a valid one and the source was the most complete existing one short of an independent investigation, which was beyond the scope of this study.

Economic data on the 27 selected rural counties were taken from the most current single source of comparable information on all of the counties involved. It would have been possible to have devoted considerably more time in verifying the available data on the counties covered and in searching out the results of more current special research (for example, the reported availability of an estimated 2,200 recruitable workers in the Decatur County area in May 1972 could have been modified by the results of a special labor registration directed by the Industrial Development Division in February 1973 that identified more than 8,800 potential workers in the area). However, such a preoccupation with detailed verification and in-depth investigation of all conceivable sources of related research would not have been compatible with the purposes of an intermediate screening study of this type.

As with all IDD reports, the readers' comments and suggestions are welcomed. We would especially like to hear from those who use this report as a base for launching follow-up studies aimed at examining in depth one or more of these manufacturing possibilities and investigating the specific rural areas of Georgia which have the services and facilities that are best suited for the identified manufacturing opportunities.

Ross W. Hammond, Chief
Industrial Development Division
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

INTRODUCTION

During the 1960-1970 decade, population in Georgia increased 16.4% to 4.59 million persons. This percentage change varied widely by county throughout the state (from +111% in Clayton County to -28% in Taliaferro County).

For the most part, the counties that registered decreases in population in the 1960's were rural in nature. The Bureau of the Census classifies any community with less than 2,500 people as rural, and in Georgia in 1970, of the 66 counties which lost population, 58 counties were over 50% rural. Much of this population loss can be attributed to the lack of employment opportunities in the respective counties.

Because economic opportunity is the primary motivation behind migration, for many years there has been a substantial movement from rural areas to the larger urban centers where work positions are more readily available. This migration to urban areas has for many communities created severe local social and economic pressures, thereby threatening the financial stability of the county.

Consequently, communities in rural Georgia must develop new employment opportunities suitable for rural environment to stem existing migration trends.

Fortunately, numerous types of business enterprises are unaffected by the "advantages" of urban proximity. These are the industries rural developers should concentrate upon.

Although job opportunities can be found in various segments of the economy, such as services, retail trade, manufacturing, tourism, and government, this study has confined its attention to manufacturing industries which could be related to rural Georgia.

The purpose of the report is twofold:

(1) To identify specific four-digit SIC^{1/} coded industries which, on the basis of anticipated long-term growth and labor requirements, appear to have good potential for success in rural areas.

^{1/} Standard Industrial Classification, a method of grouping industries developed by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget. The groupings used in this report are from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967.

(2) To enumerate individual counties in Georgia which are confronted with decreasing population coupled with low median family income and have listed industrial property available in the form of planned districts.

Criteria by which the 21 industries in the report were selected were as follows:

(1) Tendency to locate in nonmetropolitan areas.

(2) Long-term production growth.

(3) High "blue collar" percentage -- production workers 75% or more of total employment.

(4) Labor intensive -- production workers' wages 25% or more of value added by manufacture.

The 27 counties included in the report met the following requirements:

(1) Rural in designation -- 50% or more, as defined in the 1970 Census of Population.

(2) Low median family income -- \$6,000 or less annually.

(3) Decreasing population -- net loss between 1960 and 1970.

(4) One or more industrial districts listed in Industrial Districts in Georgia: A Directory, compiled in 1973 by the Industrial Development Division, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Institute of Technology.

The industry and county descriptions are intentionally brief, with most of the data presented in tabular or outline form. Each analysis follows an established format to facilitate comparison between industries or counties. Once a particular selection has been made, the write-up can be used as a basis for in-depth analysis.

Most of the industry statistics are from the U. S. Census of Manufactures and the Annual Survey of Manufactures. The general information on the counties is from a series of community Economic Development Profiles published by the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade (now Community Development).

In some of the industries chosen for this study, information on consumption of water, fuels, and electric energy has been published in the Census of Manufactures. Where available and applicable, data on utilities were selected

from the 1967 Census and converted to a per-employee basis; they are listed in Appendix 1.

As with many reports of this nature, where selections are based on various criteria, through oversight a county or industry may have been unintentionally omitted. This, however, does not detract from the ultimate study objectives, which are to provide direction to local development efforts by identifying those types of industries especially suited for rural communities and to indicate to the same manufacturing industries the locational possibilities that lie in rural Georgia.

INDUSTRY ANALYSES

POULTRY AND SMALL GAME DRESSING AND PACKING PLANTS
SIC 2015

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in killing, dressing, packing, and canning poultry, rabbit, and other small game for their own use or on a contract basis for the trade. This industry also includes the drying, freezing, and breaking of eggs; but not the cleaning, oil treating, packing, and grading of eggs.

General Information and Statistics

During the 1963-1971 period, the value of shipments for poultry products increased 5.7% per annum. This growth rate is substantially greater than the average 3.5% posted for 1958-1963.

Because of widespread consumer acceptance, sales of all types of poultry convenience foods have expanded at an average rate of 15% a year since the mid-1950's. Retail sales for this segment of the poultry market are approximately \$1.5 billion, more than six times the volume of 1955. Estimates by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce indicate a continuation of the poultry industry's present annual growth of 6%. By 1980 total industry shipments are expected to approach \$6 billion annually.

Census data for 1963 show that of the 178 poultry dressing plants in the six southeastern states, 119 or 67% were located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the poultry industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	843	967	1,233
All Employees (000)	90.1	85.2	70.1	62.4
Payroll (\$000,000)	391.9	317.1	204.4	160.8
Production Workers (000)	81.5	77.7	63.8	56.1
Man-Hours (000,000)	154.3	149.9	120.2	104.2
Wages (\$000,000)	349.3	263.5	169.9	132.0
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	890.5	588.0	410.9	310.6
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	2,625.2	2,358.5	1,840.8	1,582.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,488.8	2,936.1	2,240.9	1,888.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	62.8	57.2	34.3	28.1

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Production (\$000,000)</u>
United States	843	514	85.2	2,936.1
Northeast Region	104	51	6.7	254.9
North Central Region	265	145	18.3	594.4
West Region	124	64	7.0	280.2
South Region	350	254	53.1	1,808.3
South Atlantic Division	169	121	29.1	966.4
Georgia	42	35	9.8	333.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	843	329	225	272	17
All Employees (000)	85.2	1.7	12.5	58.8	12.2
Production Workers (000)	77.7	1.5	10.3	53.6	11.2
Man-Hours (000,000)	149.9	2.5	20.4	105.1	21.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	588.0	18.7	103.9	390.9	74.3
Value of Production (\$000,000)	2,936.1	77.6	449.8	2,116.7	292.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	57.2	5.2	11.4	33.6	7.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH

SIC 2036

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in preparing fresh, raw, or cooked frozen packaged fish and other seafood. This industry also includes the shucking and packing of fresh oysters in non-sealed containers.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments of packaged fish increased 9.2% per year. This growth rate, almost double that of the 1958 to 1963 period of 4.8%, is expected to decrease to between 6% and 7% through 1975, at which time production should approximate \$1 billion per annum.

Census data for 1963 point out that more than two-thirds (67 of 98) of the packaged fish plants in the Southeast were located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 provide statistics relevant to the fresh or frozen packaged fish industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	497	547	446
All Employees (000)	22.2	21.4	20.1	17.6
Payroll (\$000,000)	96.5	77.2	56.5	41.4
Productions Workers (000)	19.5	19.4	17.9	15.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	32.7	32.8	32.1	26.2
Wages (\$000,000)	71.9	60.0	44.6	32.3
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	229.0	164.9	118.5	83.5
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	568.8	393.8	272.7	226.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	798.0	557.4	391.2	310.1
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	12.5	8.7	6.1	3.7

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		Total	Value of
	<u>Total</u>	With 20 Employees or More	Employees (000)	Production (\$000,000)
United States	497	241	21.4	557.4
Northeast Region	101	53	4.8	164.5
North Central Region	13	6	.6	30.2
West Region	108	56	3.4	97.7
South Region	275	126	12.7	265.0
South Atlantic Division	218	98	9.3	163.3
Georgia	12	9	2.3	43.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 999</u>
Total Establishments	497	256	199	36	6
All Employees (000)	21.4	1.8	8.9	7.0	3.8
Production Workers (000)	19.4	1.7	8.2	6.1	3.4
Man-Hours (000,000)	32.8	2.8	12.4	11.2	6.6
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	164.9	15.7	66.8	61.0	21.5
Value of Production (\$000,000)	557.4	45.5	202.9	193.9	115.1
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	8.7	.9	4.4	1.8	1.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SIC 2037

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in quick freezing and cold packing fruits, fruit juices, vegetables, and specialties.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments for frozen fruits and vegetables increased 8.4% annually, a figure slightly lower than the 8.6% average gained during the 1958-1963 period. Estimates by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce indicate a continuation of the annual 8% to 9% growth rate to 1980, when the industry's value of shipments should reach \$6.8 billion.

Census data for 1963 show that approximately half of the frozen fruit and vegetable processors in the six southeastern states (36 of 70) were located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the frozen fruit and vegetable industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	607	650	426
All Employees (000)	74.3	64.3	51.8	39.5
Payroll (\$000,000)	437.6	293.9	202.4	126.8
Production Workers (000)	63.2	56.2	44.7	34.1
Man-Hours (000,000)	124.8	110.3	86.7	66.3
Wages (\$000,000)	331.3	229.1	154.4	96.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,236.8	759.3	550.2	323.8
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,855.5	1,306.5	999.5	702.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,087.7	2,066.3	1,548.7	1,025.9
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	103.9	75.1	44.6	21.0

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Production (\$000,000)</u>
United States	607	362	64.3	2,066.8
Northeast Region	135	76	10.6	324.6
North Central Region	145	78	14.0	524.1
West Region	198	121	22.7	594.8
South Region	129	87	17.0	623.3
South Atlantic Division	69	50	10.7	473.8
Georgia	13	7	1.2	30.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	607	245	186	147	29
Full-time Employees (000)	64.3	1.4	9.4	30.8	22.6
Production Workers (000)	56.2	1.2	7.8	27.3	19.8
Man-Hours (000,000)	110.3	2.4	15.9	52.3	39.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	759.3	18.7	116.8	351.5	272.3
Value of Production (\$000,000)	2,066.8	51.2	321.3	968.1	726.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	75.1	8.6	7.8	34.6	24.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

KNIT FABRIC MILLS

SIC 2256

Industry Description

Plants primarily engaged in knitting tubular or flat fabric and in dyeing or finishing knit fabric.

General Information and Statistics

The value of shipments for knit fabrics increased 16.5% per annum during the 1963-1970 period. This growth, substantially greater than the 10.9% per year experienced for the years 1958 to 1963, should decrease slightly to an average of 13% to 14% through 1976.

Census data for 1963 reveal that of the 95 knit fabric mills reported in the Southeast, 74 or 78% were located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 provide data relevant to the knit fabric industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF KNIT FABRIC MILLS
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	541	518	357
All Employees (000)	63.3	36.3	25.0	18.4
Payroll (\$000,000)	424.9	197.5	117.5	73.9
Production Workers (000)	53.3	30.7	21.4	15.7
Man-Hours (000,000)	114.5	65.5	46.5	32.3
Wages (\$000,000)	313.5	145.6	88.3	55.7
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,027.6	441.8	252.9	147.4
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,792.6	925.2	569.0	336.1
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,774.8	1,362.2	817.4	487.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	178.9	45.5	18.4	7.1

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF KNIT FABRIC MILLS, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Value of</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Employees (000)</u>	<u>Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	541	294	36.3	1,362.2
Northeast Region	398	184	21.2	762.7
North Central Region	12	7	.6	16.0
West Region	7	5	.2	11.3
South Region	124	98	14.3	572.1
South Atlantic Division	113	89	12.3	522.5
Georgia	5	5	CC	D

CC - 500 to 999 employees.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
KNIT FABRIC MILLS: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	541	247	187	98	9
All Employees (000)	36.3	1.9	8.6	19.4	6.4
Production Workers (000)	30.7	1.5	7.2	16.3	5.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	65.5	3.3	15.3	34.8	12.1
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	441.8	29.5	119.5	227.6	65.3
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,362.2	108.5	339.7	713.2	200.8
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	45.5	3.1	14.3	21.1	7.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

FINISHING PLANTS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
SIC 2269

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing textiles, not elsewhere classified, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of raw stock, yarn, braided goods, and narrow fabrics, except wool. These establishments perform finishing operations on purchased textiles or on a commission basis.

General Information and Statistics

For the years 1958 through 1971, value of shipments for finishing plants, n.e.c. increased at an annual growth rate of 7.9%. A straight-line projection of this trend indicates that in 1976 industry value of shipments should be an estimated \$620 million per year.

Census data show that in 1963, almost 75% (32 of 43) of the finishing plants, n.e.c. in the six southeastern states were located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give statistics pertaining to the finishing plants, n.e.c. industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C.
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	192	178	155
All Employees (000)	13.2	12.3	9.2	7.8
Payroll (\$000,000)	83.7	63.9	40.4	28.8
Production Workers (000)	11.3	10.5	7.9	6.8
Man-Hours (000,000)	23.9	21.5	15.7	13.7
Wages (\$000,000)	62.9	48.2	30.0	22.5
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	173.6	124.8	73.2	52.0
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	251.1	168.0	134.2	105.7
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	424.6	290.9	206.9	158.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	19.0	8.2	4.7	2.1

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C., 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>		
United States	192	105	12.3	290.9
Northeast Region	121	53	FF	D
North Central Region	7	4	EE	D
West Region	7	3	.3	6.5
South Region	57	45	5.9	160.8
South Atlantic Division	46	39	FF	D
Georgia	4	4	.7	8.8

EE - 1,000 to 2,499 employees.

FF - 2,500 employees and over.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C.: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 999</u>
Total Establishments	192	87	72	30	3
All Employees (000)	12.3	.6	3.5	6.3	1.9
Production Workers (000)	10.5	.5	3.1	5.6	1.3
Man-Hours (000,000)	21.5	.9	6.4	11.4	2.8
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	124.6	6.1	34.1	54.6	30.0
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	290.9	13.8	84.2	140.7	52.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	8.2	.4	2.3	3.6	1.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS

SIC 2272

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in tufting carpets and rugs from any textile fiber. The industry includes tufted carpets, rugs, and bathmats. Finishers of these products also are included in this industry.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments for tufted carpets and rugs increased 13.9% a year. Although considerably lower than the 20.3% average gained during the 1958 to 1963 period, tufting growth remains sizeable. Industry estimates place 1975 shipments at 845 million square yards, a figure almost 300 million yards greater than the 1971 volume of 549 million square yards.

Census data for 1963 show that 104 of 125 tufted carpet plants (more than 83%) operating in the Southeast are located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the tufted carpet and rug industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	244	181	92
All Employees (000)	40.9	31.8	19.9	11.5
Payroll (\$000,000)	277.0	165.7	80.5	36.3
Production Workers (000)	32.6	26.1	17.2	9.9
Man-Hours (000,000)	69.5	56.5	36.4	19.5
Wages (\$000,000)	188.0	118.4	61.3	26.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	756.8	449.4	259.3	108.8
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,523.1	982.7	551.8	209.2
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,271.0	1,426.9	801.8	317.6
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	47.5	33.6	11.5	8.0

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	244	153	31.8	1,426.9
Northeast Region	20	13	4.8	182.6
North Central Region	4	2	AA	D
West Region	42	15	EE	D
South Region	178	123	25.1	1,150.4
South Atlantic Division	153	107	22.1	1,037.6
Georgia	132	94	18.8	890.1

AA - Less than 250 employees.

EE - 1,000 to 2,499 employees.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	244	91	71	64	18
All Employees (000)	31.8	.5	3.7	12.7	14.8
Production Workers (000)	26.1	.5	3.1	10.7	11.9
Man-Hours (000,000)	56.5	.8	6.5	22.9	26.3
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	449.4	6.8	46.2	175.7	220.7
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,426.9	22.0	152.4	548.5	704.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	33.6	3.0	6.3	13.6	10.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

YARN SPINNING MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL
SIC 2281

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in spinning yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, man-made staple fibers, or silk staple.

General Information and Statistics

From 1958 to 1971, the volume of shipments for spun yarn increased at an average annual rate of 6.4%. Backed by a healthy consumer demand for textile products made from spun yarn, this growth trend is likely to continue for the next few years. By 1976 the annual value of shipments for spun yarn, except wool is estimated to be about \$2.6 billion.

Census data for 1963 reveal that of the 267 spinning mills in the Southeast, 232 or 87% were located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give statistics relevant to the spun yarn industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	377	317	356
All Employees (000)	82.9	74.5	61.6	67.8
Payroll (\$000,000)	444.8	310.5	208.1	179.8
Production Workers (000)	77.2	70.2	58.2	63.9
Man-Hours (000,000)	160.4	142.1	117.9	117.5
Wages (\$000,000)	390.1	275.2	184.8	157.6
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	728.2	556.2	363.2	292.2
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,175.4	868.6	708.0	562.4
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,910.2	1,422.5	1,067.0	855.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	64.7	89.4	34.7	15.5

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	377	328	74.5	1,422.5
Northeast Region	48	24	4.0	68.1
South Region	322	300	70.3	1,349.0
South Atlantic Division	274	258	61.7	1,175.6
Georgia	46	43	10.7	234.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	377	49	81	214	33
All Employees (000)	74.5	.2	5.0	46.6	22.7
Production Workers (000)	70.2	.2	4.7	43.9	21.4
Man-Hours (000,000)	142.1	.6	9.4	88.7	43.5
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	556.2	1.9	35.6	350.8	167.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,422.5	5.6	97.6	905.0	414.3
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	89.4	.1	4.3	67.1	17.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

THROWING AND WINDING MILLS

SIC 2282

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in throwing, twisting, winding, or spooling filament yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, man-made fibers, or silk.

General Information and Statistics

During the years from 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments from U. S. throwing and winding mills increased 16.3% annually, a figure even greater than the 12.8% per year experienced for the 1958 to 1963 period. Much of this expanding demand for products of the industry can be attributed to the extensive use of textured yarns for knit fabrics. Industry estimates indicate an increase in annual shipments from throwing and winding mills of 13% to 14% through 1975.

Census figures for 1963 point out that 32 of 40 southeastern throwing and winding mills were located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Data relating to the throwing and winding industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size are shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THROWING AND WINDING MILLS
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	181	180	195
All Employees (000)	28.9	18.5	13.6	11.9
Payroll (\$000,000)	158.6	78.6	47.1	37.6
Production Workers (000)	25.5	16.9	12.1	10.3
Man-Hours (000,000)	51.8	34.6	24.1	20.3
Wages (\$000,000)	126.2	64.9	37.3	28.7
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	363.1	173.2	93.6	67.6
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	717.6	387.8	226.6	106.3
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,065.9	568.0	319.3	174.6
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	67.1	18.0	6.2	3.2

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THROWING AND WINDING MILLS, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Value of</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Employees (000)</u>	<u>Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	181	130	18.5	568.0
Northeast Region	115	77	6.6	125.1
South Region	63	52	11.9	442.4
South Atlantic Division	58	48	FF	D
Georgia	9	8	EE	D

EE - 1,000 to 2,499 employees.

FF - 2,500 employees and over.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
 THROWING AND WINDING MILLS: GENERAL STATISTICS
 BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	181	51	80	45	5
All Employees (000)	18.5	.3	4.2	10.1	3.9
Production Workers (000)	16.9	.3	3.8	9.2	3.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	34.6	.7	7.1	19.1	7.8
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	173.2	3.7	32.5	103.3	33.7
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	568.0	10.7	74.1	405.6	77.5
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	18.0	.3	3.3	9.6	4.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS

SIC 2327

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' separate trousers and slacks.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the average annual increase in value of shipments of male trousers was 11.5%. A straight-line projection at this growth rate would indicate that in 1975 industry shipments would reach \$3.2 billion.

According to the 1963 Census of Manufactures, 82 of the 102 male pants factories in the Southeast were located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give data pertinent to the men's and boys' trousers industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	690	735	748
All Employees (000)	106.9	88.1	73.8	51.6
Payroll (\$000,000)	480.7	316.7	224.4	134.0
Production Workers (000)	96.1	80.8	67.9	47.2
Man-Hours (000,000)	175.2	151.5	126.4	85.3
Wages (\$000,000)	386.6	264.5	186.4	109.5
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	912.8	542.5	383.1	209.1
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	964.1	591.9	450.0	243.4
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,853.7	1,132.4	824.2	452.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	30.4	16.3	6.2	4.0

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	690	458	88.1	1,132.4
Northeast Region	297	141	14.0	258.7
North Central Region	73	51	7.3	103.0
West Region	49	24	3.2	48.6
South Region	271	242	63.6	722.1
South Atlantic Division	120	102	21.6	221.4
Georgia	52	51	11.7	103.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	690	232	191	247	20
All Employees (000)	88.1	1.4	10.0	58.5	18.1
Production Workers (000)	80.8	1.2	8.9	54.3	16.4
Man-Hours (000,000)	151.5	2.3	16.2	101.8	31.1
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	542.5	20.8	70.7	336.1	114.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,132.4	78.5	188.3	595.9	269.7
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	16.3	.9	3.0	7.5	4.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING

SIC 2328

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing men's and boys' work shirts, pants, and other work clothing and washable service apparel.

General Information and Statistics

The value of shipments for male work clothing increased an average of 4.6% per year for the period 1958 to 1971. Should the growth rate continue, in 1976 industry shipments will be approximately \$1.5 billion.

Census data for 1963 show that of the 102 male work clothing plants in the six southeastern states, 79 are located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics relating to the men's and boys' work clothing industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	462	439	500
All Employees (000)	74.1	78.2	62.5	64.8
Payroll (\$000,000)	291.9	254.7	179.6	154.8
Production Workers (000)	67.1	72.0	57.6	59.3
Man-Hours (000,000)	121.8	129.5	105.3	104.5
Wages (\$000,000)	245.8	216.9	149.8	132.6
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	609.6	465.4	330.7	255.5
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	610.8	711.9	500.7	434.8
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,240.3	1,155.0	824.7	689.8
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	12.9	10.7	5.8	3.5

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	462	394	78.2	1,155.0
Northeast Region	70	40	3.7	79.5
North Central Region	91	70	10.8	220.6
West Region	23	17	3.5	108.4
South Region	278	267	60.3	746.5
South Atlantic Division	94	89	15.4	185.9
Georgia	37	35	7.0	88.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 999</u>
Total Establishments	462	68	132	240	22
All Employees (000)	78.2	.4	7.6	55.6	14.6
Production Workers (000)	72.0	.4	6.9	51.4	13.4
Man-Hours (000,000)	129.5	.6	12.3	92.2	24.4
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	465.4	22.2	40.5	317.1	85.7
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,155.0	74.7	90.3	783.6	206.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	10.7	.4	.6	7.9	1.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

SIC 2329

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' clothing, not elsewhere classified. Included in this group are male outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored.

General Information and Statistics

From 1958 to 1971, the value of shipments for men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. had an average annual increase of 5.5%. Although this growth has not been steady, it does mark an expansion of total industry production. This trend is expected to continue, and in 1976 value of shipments is estimated to reach \$950 million.

Census data for 1963 indicate that 37 of 57 southeastern plants in this classification are situated in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 provide statistics relevant to the men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	549	554	539
Full Employees (000)	41.3	42.6	35.9	32.4
Payroll (\$000,000)	197.3	170.6	115.7	93.1
Production Workers (000)	36.2	38.1	32.3	28.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	64.5	68.2	57.1	52.4
Wages (\$000,000)	152.7	133.4	92.8	73.8
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	360.9	318.1	183.2	150.0
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	374.5	360.4	217.2	216.6
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	733.0	677.7	397.6	366.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	8.9	5.1	2.8	2.4

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C., 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>		
United States	549	367	42.6	677.7
Northeast Region	300	187	16.6	313.3
North Central Region	80	60	6.0	127.2
West Region	72	42	3.8	56.8
South Region	97	78	16.2	180.5
South Atlantic Division	50	37	5.0	48.9
Georgia	12	11	1.8	18.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	549	182	235	126	6
All Employees (000)	42.6	1.4	12.2	23.7	5.1
Production Workers (000)	38.1	1.2	10.8	21.2	4.7
Man-Hours (000,000)	68.2	2.3	19.6	38.3	8.2
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	318.1	15.9	87.3	159.2	55.5
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	677.7	54.7	187.8	322.1	113.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	5.1	.7	1.7	2.3	.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

VENEER AND PLYWOOD

SIC 2432

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in producing commercial veneer, either face or technical, and manufacturing commercial plywood, including nonwood backed or faced veneer and plywood.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments of veneer and plywood increased 7.0% annually, a figure slightly less than the 8.7% average gained during the 1958-1963 period. Much of this lower average can be attributed to the poor production year of 1970, when the industry output decreased almost 11%. Shipments for 1971, however, were the highest ever, and this growth is expected to continue. By 1976 the industry's value of shipments should total more than \$3.3 billion.

In 1963, Census data show that 138 of 177 southeastern veneer and plywood plants were located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give pertinent data for the veneer and plywood industry by year, area distribution, and plant size in terms of employment.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF VENEER AND PLYWOOD
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	667	641	588
All Employees (000)	67.9	72.9	66.2	59.3
Payroll (\$000,000)	505.4	420.6	324.7	240.8
Production Workers (000)	60.9	66.2	60.5	54.1
Man-Hours (000,000)	127.4	138.4	124.9	108.4
Wages (\$000,000)	427.7	361.9	281.3	207.6
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	939.9	678.1	559.2	390.1
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,360.7	1,004.4	788.1	503.5
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,304.7	1,687.2	1,339.6	884.1
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	93.6	71.6	41.9	25.0

NA - Not Available

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF VENEER AND PLYWOOD, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	667	515	72.9	1,687.2
Northeast Region	40	22	3.2	57.7
North Central Region	80	60	6.8	146.7
West Region	266	209	40.5	1,080.7
South Region	281	224	22.5	402.0
South Atlantic Division	186	148	13.5	225.2
Georgia	25	18	2.1	31.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3
 VENEER AND PLYWOOD: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
 EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	667	152	269	233	13
Full-time Employees (000)	72.9	1.2	14.5	48.2	8.9
Production Workers (000)	66.2	1.1	13.1	43.9	8.1
Man-Hours (000,000)	138.4	2.2	26.7	92.0	17.5
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	678.1	10.3	124.8	449.6	93.4
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,687.2	28.6	336.8	1,113.4	208.5
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	71.6	5.0	13.9	40.9	11.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

WOOD PRODUCTS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

SIC 2499

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in turning and shaping wood, not elsewhere classified, including lasts and related products, cork products, frames, particleboard, and hardboard products.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments for wood products, n.e.c. increase 9.5% annually, a figure substantially higher than the average 6.1% gained during the 1958 to 1963 period. Paced by industry segments such as particleboard and hardboard products, which are expected to more than double in output in the next decade, total industry shipments in 1980 could reach \$3.5 billion.

Census data for 1963 show that 56% (158 of 281) of the wood products, n.e.c. plants in the six southeastern states were located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the wood products, n.e.c. industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF WOOD PRODUCTS, N.E.C.
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	3,162	2,891	2,737
All Employees (000)	71.4	70.4	58.0	50.5
Payroll (\$000,000)	430.6	339.3	237.4	183.1
Production Workers (000)	60.4	61.0	50.0	43.0
Man-Hours (000,000)	118.1	119.9	99.5	83.8
Wages (\$000,000)	319.2	255.4	184.3	141.7
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	862.6	614.8	420.3	301.3
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	760.7	588.2	365.2	272.4
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,622.0	1,204.6	785.4	584.3
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	111.4	53.2	32.9	23.5

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD PRODUCTS, N.E.C., 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	3,162	873	70.4	1,204.6
Northeast Region	985	277	20.9	309.4
North Central Region	917	253	20.6	373.4
West Region	529	113	9.5	203.8
South Region	731	230	19.4	318.1
South Atlantic Division	330	90	7.1	116.9
Georgia	42	10	.7	9.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

WOOD PRODUCTS, N.E.C.: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	3,162	2,289	740	228	5
11 Employees (000)	70.4	11.7	31.1	23.1	4.6
Production Workers (000)	61.0	10.7	27.4	19.6	3.4
Man-Hours (000,000)	119.9	19.8	53.3	39.3	7.6
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	614.8	94.4	227.7	235.6	57.1
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,204.6	187.8	466.3	451.5	99.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	53.2	6.1	22.3	18.7	6.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED

SIC 2511

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing wood household furniture commonly used in dwellings. Included are wood kitchen cabinets produced on a factory basis and camp furniture.

General Information and Statistics

Wood household furniture shipments increased at an average rate of 6.2% per year from 1958 to 1971. Estimates by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce indicate a continued growth of between 6% and 7% through 1980, at which time value of shipments for the industry would exceed \$5 billion per annum.

Census data show that for 1963, 273 of 497 wood furniture plants (55%) in the Southeast were located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show wood household furniture industry statistics by year regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1

GENERAL STATISTICS OF WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	3,084	3,063	2,825
All Employees (000)	157.7	157.4	141.0	125.6
Payroll (\$000,000)	909.3	738.1	574.6	443.3
Production Workers (000)	137.3	139.7	124.7	109.3
Man-Hours (000,000)	274.8	283.9	259.3	218.1
Wages (\$000,000)	705.2	582.8	462.7	345.2
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,632.0	1,322.0	993.2	706.3
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,413.3	1,132.3	872.8	677.6
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,029.7	2,438.9	1,858.0	1,382.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	69.8	74.0	40.4	26.2

NA - Not Available

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	3,084	1,011	157.4	2,438.9
Northeast Region	914	267	27.1	434.0
North Central Region	606	234	30.4	489.5
West Region	678	144	11.8	197.1
South Region	886	366	88.1	1,318.2
South Atlantic Division	534	232	60.0	925.4
Georgia	73	27	3.6	46.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED:
GENERAL STATISTICS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 or More</u>
Total Establishments	3,084	2,073	654	306	51
All Employees (000)	157.4	9.5	29.6	69.4	48.8
Production Workers (000)	139.7	8.9	25.9	61.4	43.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	283.9	16.6	51.5	125.2	90.5
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,322.0	101.8	246.3	574.7	409.2
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,438.9	169.2	461.1	1,076.2	732.7
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	74.0	3.5	9.9	29.5	31.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE

SIC 2531

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture for schools, theaters, assembly halls, churches, and libraries. Included in this group are manufacturers of seats for public conveyances, automobiles, and aircraft.

General Information and Statistics

The public building furniture industry has experienced a steady increase in value of shipments (6.5% per annum). A straight-line projection of this growth would show that in 1976, the yearly value of shipments for these products would approximate \$650 million.

Data from the Census of Manufactures, 1963 show that 31 of 52 southeastern fabricators of public building furniture are located in nonmetropolitan areas.

Statistics relating to the public building furniture industry are provided by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	438	429	390
Full Employees (000)	21.0	22.6	16.9	16.0
Payroll (\$000,000)	135.3	132.2	83.4	69.3
Production Workers (000)	16.3	17.5	13.3	12.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	30.9	36.3	26.8	25.8
Wages (\$000,000)	89.0	89.2	57.4	48.4
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	254.5	233.6	141.8	112.9
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	218.5	194.7	127.9	98.0
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	471.8	421.2	268.6	208.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	8.8	10.0	4.4	4.9

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	438	188	22.6	421.2
Northeast Region	86	32	3.4	67.0
North Central Region	146	66	7.8	155.3
West Region	79	22	4.4	88.2
South Region	127	68	6.9	110.7
South Atlantic Division	44	22	2.3	30.3
Georgia	4	2	AA	D

AA - Less than 250 employees.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	438	150	136	45	7
All Employees (000)	22.6	1.6	6.3	8.5	6.2
Production Workers (000)	17.5	1.4	5.1	6.9	4.3
Man-Hours (000,000)	36.3	2.5	10.2	14.2	9.3
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	233.6	14.5	56.7	87.4	75.2
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	421.2	27.5	106.1	160.2	127.5
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	10.0	D	D	4.0	D

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

NONCELLULOSIC ORGANIC FIBERS

SIC 2824

Industry Description

Plants primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic organic fibers except cellulosic, in the form of monofilament, yarn, staple, or tow suitable for further manufacturing.

General Information and Statistics

The noncellulosic organic fiber industry has had, during the 1958 to 1971 period, an annual average rate of increase of 12.9% in value of shipments. Noncellulosic production now accounts for 78% of the total U. S. man-made fiber output. In 1973, annual domestic shipments of noncellulosics are expected to exceed the 1971 value by almost \$1.3 billion or 39%.

Noncellulosic fiber production is highly concentrated in the South, which has 90% of the total establishments. Census data for 1963 show that approximately half of the noncellulosic plants (7 of 13) in the Southeast are located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the noncellulosic fiber industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF NONCELLULOSIC ORGANIC
FIBERS FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	40	25	14
All Employees (000)	75.2	57.2	41.4	18.7
Payroll (\$000,000)	687.2	415.9	275.8	102.7
Production Workers (000)	55.2	40.7	28.4	12.9
Man-Hours (000,000)	108.5	80.9	57.2	26.0
Wages (\$000,000)	438.7	257.9	161.0	61.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,905.4	1,251.8	922.0	439.6
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,343.3	767.7	487.8	243.7
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,241.4	2,033.2	1,403.2	668.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	351.6	309.7	170.3	53.7

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF NONCELLULOSIC ORGANIC FIBERS, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	40	35	57.2	2,033.2
Northeast Region	3	2	BB	D
South Region	36	3	D	D
South Atlantic Division	29	27	D	D
North Carolina	8	7	10.2	347.7

BB - 250 to 499 employees.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

NONCELLULOSIC ORGANIC FIBERS: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>				
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>	<u>2,500 or More</u>
Total Establishments	40	5	4	6	15	10
All Employees (000)	57.2	z	.2	1.5	18.5	36.8
Production Workers (000)	40.7	z	.1	1.2	12.9	26.5
Man-Hours (000,000)	80.9	z	.3	2.4	27.2	51.1
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,251.8	z	5.3	10.8	424.5	810.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,033.2	.5	5.2	36.4	709.1	1,282.0
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	309.7	46.6	38.7	10.8	109.6	104.1

z - Under 50,000 (or less than 50 employees).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

SIC 3229

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing glass and glassware, not elsewhere classified, pressed, blown or shaped from glass produced in the same plant. Included in this industry are establishments manufacturing textile glass fibers.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments of the pressed and blown glass, n.e.c. industry gained an average of 7.3% annually. A projection of this increase would indicate that in 1976 industry shipments will be approximately \$1.6 billion.

In 1963, only four pressed and blown glass, n.e.c. plants were located in the six southeastern states. Of these, two manufacturers were in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 provide data relevant to the pressed and blown glass, n.e.c. industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS,
N.E.C. FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	185	107	140
All Employees (000)	43.8	42.5	38.0	35.4
Payroll (\$000,000)	343.4	262.3	207.3	161.3
Production Workers (000)	37.0	36.5	33.1	30.5
Man-Hours (000,000)	72.0	72.2	64.9	59.0
Wages (\$000,000)	268.8	211.6	167.9	131.9
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	802.4	658.9	472.2	312.3
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	312.3	237.2	167.5	128.9
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,108.4	886.2	630.9	445.4
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	54.8	81.9	22.7	19.4

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS, N.E.C., 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Establishments With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Total Employees (000)</u>	<u>Value of Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	185	113	42.5	886.2
Northeast Region	63	35	FF	D
North Central Region	42	28	14.9	320.3
West Region	11	3	BB	D
South Region	69	47	14.3	266.9
South Atlantic Division	46	37	11.6	213.8
North Carolina	3	3	EE	D

BB - 250 to 499 employees.

EE - 1,000 to 2,499 employees.

FF - 2,500 employees and over.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS, N.E.C.: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	185	72	29	55	29
All Employees (000)	42.5	.4	1.5	12.0	28.7
Production Workers (000)	36.5	.3	1.2	10.3	24.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	72.2	.5	2.4	20.3	49.0
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	658.9	3.3	15.6	176.4	463.5
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	886.2	5.1	23.7	224.3	633.1
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	81.9	.5	1.1	40.3	40.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

READY-MIXED CONCRETE

SIC 3273

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing portland cement concrete manufactured and delivered to a purchaser in a plastic and unhardened state. This industry includes production and sale of central-mixed concrete, shrink-mixed concrete and transit-mixed concrete.

General Information and Statistics

The ready-mixed concrete industry's value of shipments experienced an average annual increase of 5.3% for the 1958 to 1971 period. Estimates by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce indicate that shipments are expected to increase at a 6.6% rate from 1972 to 1980, reaching \$6 billion per year by 1980.

Census data for 1963 show that 340 of 552 ready-mixed concrete plants (62%) in the southeastern states are located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics related to the ready-mixed concrete industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF READY-MIXED CONCRETE
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Establishments	NA	4,760	4,621	3,657
All Employees (000)	76.7	74.5	71.5	62.1
Payroll (\$000,000)	655.3	508.8	410.5	303.1
Production Workers (000)	54.8	49.2	46.1	44.2
Man-Hours (000,000)	106.1	100.7	96.2	88.4
Wages (\$000,000)	426.2	308.6	245.0	202.0
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,422.7	1,155.5	982.0	679.4
Cost of Materials (\$000,000)	1,849.9	1,529.2	1,308.0	1,008.8
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,279.8	2,684.2	2,292.5	1,687.2
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	135.4	136.9	106.0	71.6

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MIXED CONCRETE, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		Total	Value of
	<u>Total</u>	With 20 Employees or More	Employees (000)	Shipments (\$000,000)
United States	4,760	1,150	74.5	2,684.2
Northeast Region	658	197	13.0	489.5
North Central Region	1,661	337	21.7	818.2
West Region	966	223	14.6	531.6
South Region	1,475	393	25.2	844.9
South Atlantic Division	600	203	12.0	393.0
Georgia	101	41	2.3	62.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

READY-MIXED CONCRETE: GENERAL STATISTICS BY
EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 249</u>	<u>250 to 2,499</u>
Total Establishments	4,760	3,610	1,077	68	5
All Employees (000)	74.5	24.7	37.9	9.5	2.4
Production Workers (000)	49.2	17.3	24.2	6.4	1.2
Man-Hours (000,000)	100.7	33.9	50.5	13.4	2.8
Value Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,155.5	413.4	557.5	140.0	44.6
Value of Shipments (\$000,000)	2,684.2	978.5	1,304.4	321.1	80.1
Capital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	136.9	52.1	65.4	17.0	3.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

SIC 3552

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for the textile industries, and extra parts, attachments, and accessories.

General Information and Statistics

From 1958 to 1971, the value of shipments for textile machinery increased 5.7% annually. Much of this average growth, however, was achieved during the 1958 period to 1963 period. Industry sources estimate a moderate increase in production through the 1970's. In 1980, the value of shipments of textile machinery should approximate \$1 billion.

Census data for 1963 indicate that of the 209 textile equipment plants in the Southeast, 119 were located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Statistics relevant to the textile machinery industry by year, area distribution, and plant size in terms of employment are shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
otal Establishments	NA	560	561	553
l Employees (000)	32.1	39.7	36.0	34.3
Payroll (\$000,000)	253.1	253.3	196.4	154.5
roduction Workers (000)	22.8	29.4	26.9	25.6
Man-Hours (000,000)	45.4	62.5	56.1	51.2
Wages (\$000,000)	157.6	169.1	129.1	101.9
alue Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	434.6	404.1	314.2	214.2
ost of Materials (\$000,000)	323.2	309.2	232.3	154.2
alue of Shipments (\$000,000)	767.5	711.7	542.7	376.3
apital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	23.9	22.2	13.9	8.5

NA - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		Total	Value of
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Employees (000)</u>	<u>Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	560	239	39.7	711.7
Northeast Region	285	106	22.0	380.5
North Central Region	26	6	1.5	27.3
South Region	242	126	16.1	302.9
South Atlantic Division	224	119	15.1	286.3
Georgia	32	20	1.5	27.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

TEXTILE MACHINERY: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>				
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 499</u>	<u>500 to 999</u>	<u>1,000 or More</u>
otal Establishments	560	321	179	46	7	7
11 Employees (000)	39.7	1.8	8.0	10.9	4.7	14.4
roduction Workers (000)	29.4	1.4	6.1	8.1	3.6	10.1
Man-Hours (000,000)	62.5	2.8	12.7	17.9	7.9	21.3
alue Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	404.1	21.4	80.3	119.9	50.1	132.3
alue of Shipments (\$000,000)	711.7	36.6	145.8	214.7	77.5	237.1
apital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	22.2	.9	4.5	8.5	2.7	5.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

ELECTRIC HOUSEWARES AND FANS

SIC 3634

Industry Description

Plants are primarily engaged in manufacturing electric housewares for heating, cooking, and other purposes; and electric fans.

General Information and Statistics

From 1963 to 1971, the value of shipments for electric housewares and fans rose 5.7% annually, approximately a 3% lower average than the 8.7% per year gain during the 1958 to 1963 period. Based on increased consumer spending, the Bureau of Domestic Commerce anticipates a 6% to 7% annual growth in appliance demand through 1976, at which time the value of shipments for electric housewares and fans should equal about \$1.8 billion per year.

Census data show that in 1963, slightly more than half (15 of 28) of the southeastern electric housewares plants were located in nonmetropolitan counties.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present statistics pertinent to the electric housewares and fans industry by year, regional distribution, and plant employment size.

Table 1
GENERAL STATISTICS OF TRAILER COACHES
FOR SELECT YEARS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1958</u>
total Establishments	NA	856	413	386
l Employees (000)	82.2	43.6	25.7	18.7
Payroll (\$000,000)	572.5	237.9	125.0	77.1
roduction Workers (000)	68.7	37.4	21.9	16.0
Man-Hours (000,000)	135.0	73.1	43.4	30.6
Wages (\$000,000)	425.7	180.3	94.1	59.0
alue Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	1,126.7	434.6	232.5	127.7
ost of Materials (\$000,000)	2,262.6	890.4	482.8	332.1
alue of Shipments (\$000,000)	3,377.5	1,324.5	713.1	461.1
apital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	44.9	14.6	9.6	7.7

A - Not Available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

Table 2
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF TRAILER COACHES, 1967

	<u>Establishments</u>		Total	Value of
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With 20 Employees or More</u>	<u>Employees (000)</u>	<u>Shipments (\$000,000)</u>
United States	856	442	43.6	1,324.5
Northeast Region	52	27	3.3	108.0
North Central Region	317	156	16.0	521.9
West Region	244	117	10.0	274.7
South Region	243	142	14.3	419.9
South Atlantic Division	114	74	7.3	234.8
Georgia	33	26	2.9	106.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

Table 3

TRAILER COACHES: GENERAL STATISTICS
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1967

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment Size of Establishment</u>			
		<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20 to 99</u>	<u>100 to 249</u>	<u>250 to 999</u>
total Establishments	856	414	300	117	25
1 Employees (000)	43.6	1.9	16.8	16.5	8.3
roduction Workers (000)	37.4	1.8	14.5	14.0	7.2
Man-Hours (000,000)	73.1	3.3	27.7	27.7	14.5
alue Added by Manufacture (\$000,000)	434.6	18.3	160.8	165.2	90.4
alue of Shipments (\$000,000)	1,324.5	51.3	490.7	519.4	263.1
apital Expenditures, New (\$000,000)	14.6	1.7	6.4	3.5	3.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967.

COUNTY ANALYSES

Map 1



ATKINSON COUNTY

Atkinson County, located in the southeastern part of the state, had a population of 5,879 in 1970. This figure represents a 5% decline from 1960 and a 20% decrease from the 1950 county population. In April 1970, employment in the county totaled 1,190 persons, of whom 310 were engaged in manufacturing. Manufacturing operations in the county include production of apparel, mobile homes, and wood products.

Transportation facilities in Atkinson County include the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, U. S. Highways 82 and 221, and 161 miles of paved state and county roads. The nearest airport is at Douglas, in adjacent Coffee County. Commercial air service is available at Valdosta, 50 miles away.

The largest community in the county is Pearson, with 1,700 persons. In November 1971, approximately 2,700 recruitable workers were available within a commuting radius of 35 miles. Pearson has an industrial district, described below.

District Name: Pearson Industrial District (est. 1972).

Location: Southwest portion of city, on county road, inside Pearson city limits.

Owner: Pearson Industrial Authority, Box 123, Pearson 31642.

Acreage: Total 80 acres for lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; office buildings; research-development.

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer.

Access: Internal streets will be paved; paving of parking areas required.

Paved access to U. S. 82. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad 1/2 mile.

Douglas Airport (general aviation) 15 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Atkinson County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southeast Georgia Area Office, Douglas; and the Slash Pine Area Planning and Development Commission, Waycross.

BACON COUNTY

Bacon County, located in southeast Georgia, in 1970 had a population of 8,233. This figure represents a 2% decrease from 1960 and an 8% drop from the 1950 county population. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 2,890 persons, of whom 740 were engaged in manufacturing. Four of the largest manufacturing plants produce either textiles or apparel.

Bacon County is served by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and is intersected by U. S. Highways 1 and 23 and 151 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport in Alma.

Alma, with 3,756 residents, is the largest community in the county. It had approximately 2,000 recruitable workers within a commuting radius of 35 miles in November 1971. Two industrial districts at Alma are described below:

District Name: Bacon County Heavy Industrial District (est. 1972).

Location: 2 miles southeast of Alma center, outside city limits.

Owner: Bacon Industrial Building Authority, Box 2022, Alma 31510.

Acreage: Total 30 acres for lease.

Zoning: Heavy manufacturing (designed for heavy sewage and landfill users).

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer; 2" gas main 3/4 mile.

Access: 2 miles U. S. 1. Access street not paved. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad 4 miles. Alma Airport (general) 4 miles.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

District Name: Bacon County Industrial District (est. 1972).

Location: Georgia 32, 2 miles west of Alma center, outside Alma city limits.

Owner: Bacon Industrial Building Authority, Box 2022, Alma 31510.

Acreage: Total 200 acres; 5 acres taken by one company; 195 acres available for lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets, parking. Access to Georgia 32 paved by June 1973. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad divides tract. Alma Airport (general) adjacent.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Bacon County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southeast Georgia Area Office, Douglas; Slash Pine Area Planning and Development Commission, Waycross; and Bacon County Division of Economic Development, Alma.

BROOKS COUNTY

Brooks County, bordering on the Florida state line, in 1970 had a population of 13,739, which was 10% less than the 1960 total and 24% fewer than the 1950 Census count. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 4,040 persons, of whom 650 were engaged in manufacturing. Local manufacturing operations include production of apparel, textiles, food products, and modular homes.

Brooks County, served by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and the Southern Railway System, is intersected by U. S. Highways 84 and 221 and 291 miles of paved state and county roads. A general airport is located at Quitman, and Valdosta, 17 miles distant, offers commercial air service.

Quitman, the largest community in the county, has a population of 4,818. Within a commuting distance of 35 miles, about 4,800 recruitable workers were available in May 1972. Details on the Quitman Industrial District are given below:

District Name: Quitman Industrial District.

Location: U. S. 84/Georgia 76 intersection, 1 miles from Quitman center, inside city limits.

Owner: Brooks County Industrial Authority, Quitman 31643.

Acreage: Total 140 acres for lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Internal streets and access to U. S. 84 paved. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Brooks County Air Field (general) 3 miles; Valdosta Municipal Airport (commercial) 18 miles.

Industrial Development contacts for Brooks County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southeast Georgia Area Office, Douglas; and the Coastal Plain Area Planning and Development Commission, Valdosta.

BURKE COUNTY

Burke County, located in the eastern part of the state on the South Carolina line, had in 1970 a population of 18,255. This number is a decline of 11% from 1960 and a 22% decrease from the 1950 county population. In April 1970, employment in the county was 5,740 persons, 14% of whom were working in manufacturing industries. These manufacturing operations included production of aluminum furniture, heaters, wood products, apparel, and housewares.

Burke County is served by the Central of Georgia Railway and the Southern Railway System, divided by U. S. Highway 25, and has 369 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport in Waynesboro, and the nearest commercial air service is at Augusta, 20 miles to the north.

The largest community in the county is Waynesboro, with 5,530 persons. The city had within a 35-mile radius in May 1972 approximately 8,700 recruitable workers. A description of the industrial district at Waynesboro follows:

District Name: Burke County Industrial Park (est. 1972).

Location: 1 mile south on Georgia 24, inside Waynesboro city limits.

Owner: Burke County Development Authority, Box 593, Waynesboro 30830.

Acreage: Total 115 acres; 7.1 acres taken by 1 company; 107.9 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 24. Southern Railway spur. Savannah River 15 miles. Bush Field Airport (commercial) 20 miles.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Burke County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Augusta Area Office, and the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, both located at Augusta.

DECATUR COUNTY

Decatur County, located in the southwestern part of the state, had in 1970 a population of 22,310, which was 6% less than 1950 and 11% less than 1960. In 1970, employment in the county totaled 8,100 persons, of whom 2,529 were employed in manufacturing. Leading industries are wood products, electric wiring, apparel, plastics, and mobile homes.

Decatur County is crisscrossed with Seaboard Coast Line Railroad track, U.S. Highways 27 and 84, and 373 miles of paved state and county roads.

The largest community in the county is Bainbridge, with 10,887 people. Transportation facilities include a general airport and a public barge dock on the navigable Flint River. Within a commuting radius of 35 miles from the city, there were approximately 2,200 recruitable workers in May 1972. Details on the local industrial district are as follows:

District Name: Decatur County Industrial Air Park (est. 1964).

Location: U. S. 27, 4 miles north of Bainbridge center, outside city limits.

Owner: Decatur County Commissioners, Bainbridge 31717.

Acreage: Total 775 acres; 425 acres taken by seven companies; 350 acres for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; office buildings; research-development commercial.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets, parking, and access to U. S. 27. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad spur. Flint River 2 miles. Adjacent to former Bainbridge Air Base training facilities.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/ engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Decatur County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Camilla.

DODGE COUNTY

Dodge County, located in central Georgia, in 1970 had a population of 15,658. This figure represents a decrease of 5% from 1960 and a 12% population loss from 1950. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 4,720 persons, of whom 1,610 were engaged in manufacturing. These manufacturing operations include food processing and canning, wood products, apparel, and mobile homes.

Dodge County's transportation facilities include a main line of the Southern Railway System, U. S. Highways 23 and 341, 284 miles of paved state and county roads, and a general airport in Eastman. There is a commercial airport at Macon, 50 miles northwest.

With a population of 5,416, Eastman is the largest community in the county. In September 1971, it had within a commuting radius of 35 miles about 2,900 recruitable workers. Data on the local industrial district are as follows:

District Name: Dodge County-Eastman Development Authority District
(est. 1969).

Location: U. S. 341 and U. S. 23, 1/2 mile east of Eastman center, adjoining city limits.

Owner: Dodge County-Eastman Development Authority, Eastman 31023.

Acreage: Total 210 acres; 18 1/2 acres taken by 2 companies; 190 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; office buildings; research-development.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewage plant being built.

Access: Paved access to U. S. 341-23. Internal streets paved as needed. Southern Railway spur. Dodge-Eastman Airport (general) 2 1/2 miles.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Dodge County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Heart of Georgia Planning and Development Commission, Dublin.

EARLY COUNTY

Early County, located in the southwestern part of the state on the Alabama line, had in 1970 a population of 12,682. This figure represents a decline of 4% from 1960 and a 24% decrease from 1950. Of the 4,720 persons employed county-wide in 1970, 34% or 1,610 were in manufacturing. Output of these industries included paper products, wood products, apparel, and fabricated metal products.

Transportation service is available in Early County via the Central of Georgia Railway, U. S. Highways 27 and 84, 260 miles of paved state and county roads, and a local general airport in Blakely.

Blakely, with a population of 5,267, is the largest community in Early County. It had within a commuting distance of 35 miles approximately 2,000 recruitable workers in February 1972. The industrial district at Blakely is described as follows:

District Name: Blakely Industrial Park (est. 1968).

Location: Georgia 62, 1 1/2 miles east from Blakely center.

Owner: Early County Redevelopment Corp., Blakely 31723.

Acreage: Total 96 acres; 36 acres taken by 2 companies; 60 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Light manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer; gas 500 yards.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 62. Central of Georgia Railway spur. Early County Airport (general) 1/2 mile.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts for Early County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Camilla.

GILMER COUNTY

Gilmer County, located in the northernmost part of the state, in 1970 had a population of 8,956. Although this figure is equal to the 1960 Census count, it is 10% less than the 1950 county population of 9,963. In April 1970, total employment in Gilmer County was 2,810 persons, of whom 1,109 were in manufacturing industries. Manufacturing operations include poultry preparation, tufting, and yarn spinning.

Gilmer County is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is traversed by U. S. Highway 76 and 155 miles of paved state and county roads. A general airport is at Ellijay, and the Atlanta commercial airport is 80 miles to the south.

Ellijay, the largest community in the county, has 1,326 inhabitants. In November 1971, it had within a commuting distance of 35 miles about 4,900 recruitable workers. A description of the local industrial district follows:

District Name: Gilmer County Industrial Park.

Location: Partly inside Ellijay city limits.

Owner: Gilmer County Industrial Authority, County Commissioner's Office, Ellijay 30540.

Acreage: Total 100 acres; 50 acres taken by 7 companies; 50 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; office buildings; research-development; commercial.

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer; gas.

Access: Paved internal streets, some parking, and access to Georgia 5. Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Gilmer County Airport (general) 4 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Gilmer County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Northwest Georgia Area Office, Rome; and the North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Dalton.

GREENE COUNTY

Greene County, located about halfway between Atlanta and Augusta, had a 1970 population of 10,212. This number is 9% less than 1960 and 20% less than the 1950 count. County employment in April 1970 was 3,270 persons, with 1,240 or 38% working for manufacturing companies which produce primarily apparel, textiles, and wood products.

The Greene County transportation network encompasses the Georgia Railroad, Interstate 20, U. S. Highway 278, and 186 miles of paved state and county roads. The nearest commercial airport is in Athens, 35 miles to the north.

Greensboro, the largest community in the county, has 2,583 residents. In May 1972, it had within a commuting distance of 35 miles approximately 3,800 recruitable workers. Described below is the industrial district at Greensboro:

District Name: Greensboro Industrial Park (est. 1969).

Location: 1/2 mile from I-20, outside Greensboro city limits.

Owner: Greensboro Industrial Corporation, c/o Bob Voyles, Secretary,
Greensboro 30642.

Acreage: Total 63 acres for sale.

Zoning: Manufacturing, warehousing, office buildings; research-development;
commercial.

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer.

Access: Paved access to I-20. Georgia Railroad.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts for Greene County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Atlanta; and the Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Athens.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Hancock County is located about 100 miles southeast of metropolitan Atlanta. The 1970 population of 9,019 represents a decrease of almost 10% from 1960 and an 18% drop from the 1950 Census count. In April 1970, total employment in Hancock County was 2,440, of whom 680 persons or 28% were employed in manufacturing. Production of apparel, bedroom furniture, mobile homes, and wood products are the major manufacturing operations.

Hancock County is served by the Georgia Railroad and is traversed by 206 miles of paved state and county roads. The nearest commercial airport is at Macon, 54 miles southwest of Sparta.

The largest community in Hancock County is Sparta, with 2,172 people. In 1971, about 3,800 recruitable workers were available within a commuting distance of 35 miles. The following industrial district is located at Sparta:

District Name: Hancock County Industrial District (est. 1966).

Location: Georgia 16, 1 mile northeast of Sparta, outside city limits.

Owner: Hancock County Redevelopment Corporation, Sparta 31087.

Acreage: Total 375 acres; 38 acres taken by 2 companies; 337 acres currently restricted by option to buy.

Zoning: Manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Gravel internal streets, parking and access to Georgia 16. Georgia Railroad spur. Lewis B. Wilson Airport (commercial) 54 miles.

Protective Covenants: Landscaping and building design.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Oconee Area Planning and Development Commission, Milledgeville.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson County, located in the eastern portion of central Georgia, had a population of 17,174 in 1970. This number is several hundred persons (2%) fewer than in 1960 and 9% less than the 1950 Census figure. In April 1970, employment in the county totaled 5,450 persons, of whom 1,850 were engaged in manufacturing. The largest of these industries include textile finishing, refrigeration and air conditioning, and apparel.

Jefferson County is served by the Central of Georgia Railway and is crisscrossed by U. S. Highways 1, 221, and 319 in addition to 331 miles of paved state and county roads. Local general airports are at Louisville and Wrens, with the nearest commercial air service available at Augusta, 46 miles from Louisville.

The largest community in the county is Louisville, with 2,691 persons. Within a 35-mile radius of the city, there were approximately 3,700 recruitable workers in November 1971. Details on the local industrial district are as follows

District Name: Louisville Air Park (est. 1967).

Location: Georgia 17, 1 1/2 miles east of Louisville center, outside city limits.

Owner: Industrial Development Corporation, Box 467; Louisville 30434.

Acreage: Total 270 acres; 20 taken by 3 companies; 250 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Light manufacturing; warehousing; commercial.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 17. Louisville Municipal Airport (general) adjacent.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Jefferson County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Augusta Area Office and the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, both at Augusta.

JENKINS COUNTY

Jenkins County, located in the east-central part of the state, had a population of 8,332 in 1970. This figure represents a 9% decrease from the 1960 Census and a 19% decline from 1950. Total employment in the county in April 1970 was 2,810, with 830 of these persons employed in manufacturing industries. The largest industries include manufacturers of apparel, mobile homes, and aluminum building products.

Jenkins County is serviced by the Central of Georgia Railway and is traversed by U. S. Highway 25 and 197 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a small general airport in Millen, and commercial air service is available at Augusta, 52 miles away.

Millen, the largest community in the county, has 3,713 inhabitants. Within a 35-mile commuting distance, approximately 4,100 recruitable workers were available in 1971. The following industrial district is located at Millen:

District Name: Millen Industrial District.

Location: Georgia 21, east of Millen at city limits.

Owner: Millen Industrial Investment Company, Millen 30442.

Acreage: Total 293 acres; 30 acres taken by 3 companies; 263 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Light manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer at site boundary.

Access: Paved internal streets, parking, and access to Georgia 21. Central of Georgia Railway spur. Bush Field Airport (commercial) 45 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts for Jenkins County are the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Augusta Area Office, and the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, both at Augusta.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Johnson County, situated in the central part of the state, had in 1970 7,727 inhabitants. This population figure shows a drop of 4% from 1960 and a 22% decrease from 1950. The county's employment in April 1970 was 2,410 persons, of whom 920 persons or 38% were involved in manufacturing.

Johnson County's transportation facilities comprise a Southern Railway System main line, U. S. Highways 221 and 319, and 183 miles of paved state and county roads. The Dublin general airport is in an adjacent county, and commercial air facilities are available at Macon, 59 miles west of Wrightsville.

Wrightsville, the largest community in the county, has a population of 2,106. Within a commuting radius of 35 miles, there were approximately 4,100 recruitable workers in June 1971. The county's industrial district is described below:

District Name: Johnson County Industrial Park (est. 1960).

Location: Georgia 15 and Georgia 78, 1 mile south of Wrightsville center, inside city limits.

Owner: J. M. Cook et al., Wrightsville 31096.

Acreage: Total 94 acres; 35-40 acres taken by 7 companies; 55-60 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Some parking and access to Georgia 15 and Georgia 78 paved. Southern Railway System spur. Dublin Airport (general) 16 miles.

Industrial development contacts for Johnson County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Oconee Area Planning and Development Commission, Milledgeville.

MACON COUNTY

Macon County is located in central Georgia and has 12,933 residents, according to the 1970 Census count. This number is 2% less than in 1960 and 9% smaller than the figure shown in the 1950 Census. Total employment in the county was 3,960, of whom 1,130 workers were engaged in manufacturing. The output from local manufacturers includes frozen foods, apparel, and mobile homes and parts.

The Central of Georgia Railway and the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad serve Macon County, as do 232 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport in Montezuma, and commercial air service is available nearby in Macon.

Montezuma is the largest community in the county, with 4,125 inhabitants. In June 1971, the city had within a 35-mile radius about 6,800 recruitable workers. Its industrial district can be described as follows:

District Name: Montezuma Industrial District (est. 1964).

Location: Georgia 26, 2 miles from Montezuma center, inside city limits.

Owner: City of Montezuma, Montezuma 31063.

Acreage: Total 113 acres; 90 acres taken by 4 companies; 23 acres available for sale.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 26 and 224. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad spur. Montezuma Municipal Airport (general) adjacent.

Industrial development contacts for Macon County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Middle Flint Planning and Development Commission, Ellaville.

MARION COUNTY

Marion County, located in the west central part of the state, had a 1970 population of 5,099. This figure represents a 7% decrease from 1960 and a 22% decline from the 1950 population of 6,521. Total county employment in April 1970 was 1,200, of whom 160 or 13% were engaged in manufacturing. Food processing is the principal manufacturing occupation in the county.

Marion County is served by the Central of Georgia Railway and intersected by 238 miles of paved state and county roads. The nearest commercial airport is at Columbus, 35 miles west of Buena Vista.

Buena Vista, the largest community in the county, has 1,480 residents. With in a commuting distance of 35 miles, there were approximately 6,300 recruitable workers in February 1972. The following statistics pertain to the local industrial district:

District Name: Buena Vista Industrial Park (est. 1972).

Location: Georgia 137, north of Buena Vista, inside city limits.

Owner: Marion County Redevelopment Corporation, Buena Vista 31803.

Acreage: Total 48 acres; 10 acres taken by 1 company.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Water; electricity.

Access: Paved access to Georgia 137; one internal street will be paved.

Buena Vista Airport (under construction) 4 miles. Columbus Metropolitan Airport (commercial) 40 miles.

Industrial development contacts for Marion County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Middle Flint Planning and Development Commission, Ellaville.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Mitchell County, located in southwest Georgia, had in 1970 a population of 18,956. This number was 4% less than in 1960 and 16% fewer than the 22,528 recorded for the 1950 Census. In April 1970, employment in the county totaled 6,460, of whom 26% or 1,650 persons were working in manufacturing. The larger manufacturing operations in the county include poultry processing, apparel, and peanut processing.

Mitchell County has rail service supplied by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and a local general airport in Camilla. The county is traversed by U. S. Highway 19 and intersected by 364 miles of paved state and county roads. Commercial air service is available at Albany, 24 miles north.

Camilla, the largest community in the county, has almost 5,000 inhabitants. It had within a 35-mile commuting radius about 9,900 recruitable workers in June 1971. The following industrial district is located at Camilla:

District Name: City Industrial District.

Location: U. S. 19 and Industrial Blvd., 1/2 mile southeast of Camilla center, inside city limits.

Owner: City of Camilla, Camilla 31730.

Acreage: Total 36 acres for sale or lease.

Zoning: Light manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Access to U. S. 19 paved. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Camilla/Mitchell County Airport (general) 3 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for the Mitchell County area include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Camilla.

MORGAN COUNTY

Morgan County is located in central Georgia between Atlanta and Augusta. County population in 1970 was 9,904, a figure 4% less than reported in the 1960 Census and 17% smaller than in 1950. Employment in Morgan County in April 1970 was 3,010 persons, of whom 690 were in manufacturing. Major manufacturing operations include cordage, apparel, and upholstery.

The Central of Georgia Railway and the Georgia Railroad serve the county, and Interstate 20, U. S. Highways 129 and 278, and 311 miles of paved state and county roads traverse the county. A general airport is located at Madison, and a commercial airport is found at Athens, 28 miles north.

The largest community in the county is Madison, with 2,890 persons. It had a recruitable work force of approximately 7,500 within a commuting radius of 35 miles in June 1971. Madison has two industrial districts, described as follows:

District Name: I-20 Industrial Park (est. 1971).

Location: I-20 at Georgia 83 and U. S. 441, 2 miles south of Madison center, outside city limits.

Owner: Madison-Morgan County Industrial Development Board, Madison 30650.

Acreage: Total 600 acres; 5 acres taken by 1 company; 595 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Industry and related business.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Central of Georgia Railway. Madison Municipal Airport (general) 3 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

District Name: Madison Airport Park (est. 1967).

Location: U. S. 441, 1 mile north of Madison center, within city limits.

Owner: Madison-Morgan Industrial Development Board, Madison 30650.

Acreage: Total 61.6 acres; 14 acres taken by 2 companies; 47.6 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; research-development.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Some internal streets and access to U. S. 441 paved. Central of Georgia Railway spur. Madison City Airport (general) adjoining.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts for Morgan County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Atlanta; and the Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Athens.

SCHLEY COUNTY

Schley County is located south of Atlanta and about 50 miles north of Albany. In 1970, its 3,097 population reflected a 5% loss from the 1960 Census and a 23% drop from 1950. Of the total county employed work force of 940 in April 1970, 350 or 37% were working in manufacturing industries, primarily mobile home operations.

The county is served by the Southern Railway System and is intersected by U. S. Highway 19 and 129 miles of paved state and county roads. Air service is available at a general airport in Ellaville and the Albany commercial airport, 50 miles to the south.

Ellaville is the principal community in the county, with 1,391 inhabitants. Within a 35-mile radius of Ellaville, there were about 3,100 recruitable workers in November 1972. The following industrial district is at Ellaville:

District Name: Ellaville Industrial Corporation District (est. 1959).

Location: U. S. 19 and Georgia 228, 1/2 to 1 1/2 miles southeast of city center, partly inside Ellaville city limits.

Owner: Schley County Industrial Corp., Ellaville 31806.

Acreage: Total 185 acres; 155 acres taken by 4 companies; 30 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Electricity; water; sewer.

Access: Some internal streets, parking areas, and access to U. S. 19/Georgia 228 paved. Southern Railway spur. Columbus Metropolitan Airport (commercial) 45 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Schley County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Middle Flint Planning and Development Commission, Ellaville.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Taylor County, located in middle Georgia east of Columbus, had during the 1970 Census a population of 7,865. These inhabitants represent a number 5% less than in 1960 and 14% less than in 1950. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 2,080 persons, of whom 400 were engaged in manufacturing, primarily sectional homes and apparel.

Taylor County is served by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railway. The highway network includes U. S. Highways 19 and 80 and 234 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport in Butler, and commercial air transportation is available in Columbus and Macon.

Butler, with 1,581 residents, is the largest community in the county. With in a commuting distance of 35 miles, Butler had approximately 5,100 recruitable workers in May 1972. Data on the industrial district at Butler follow:

District Name: Butler Development Authority Industrial Park (est. 1970).

Location: Georgia 96, 1 1/2 miles west of Butler center, outside city limits.

Acreage: Total 120 acres; 13 acres taken by 1 company; 107 acres available for lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; office buildings; research-development; commercial.

Utilities: Water; electricity; sewer.

Access: Access to Georgia 96 not paved. Central of Georgia Railway spur. Butler Airport (general) adjoins.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Taylor County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Middle Flint Planning and Development Commission, Macon.

TELFAIR COUNTY

Telfair County, located in the central part of the state, had a 1970 Census population of 11,381. This figure shows a 3% decrease from 1960 and a 14% loss from the 1950 Census count. Total employment in the county in April 1970 was 3,660, with 990 persons or 27% working in manufacturing occupations. Major manufacturing operations in the county include lumber products, poultry and egg products, apparel, and household electrical appliances.

Telfair County is served by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and the Southern Railway System, and U. S. Highways 23, 280, and 441 and 225 miles of paved state and county roads pass through the county. There are numerous general airports in surrounding counties, and commercial air transportation is available in Dublin, 40 miles to the north.

Lumber City, a Telfair County community with 1,377 inhabitants, had in November 1971 approximately 2,000 recruitable workers within a commuting distance of 35 miles. The city has an industrial district, described as follows:

District Name: Lumber City Industrial Park (est. 1970).

Location: Ocmulgee Street, 1/2 mile from U. S. 341 and U. S. 23, inside Lumber City city limits.

Owner: City of Lumber City, Box 126, Lumber City 31549.

Acreage: Total 110 acres; 40 acres taken by 1 company; 70 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to U. S. 341 and U. S. 23.

Southern Railway spur. Ocmulgee River at site. Hazlehurst Airport (general) 4 miles.

Industrial development contacts for Telfair County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central of Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Heart of Georgia Planning and Development Commission, Dublin.

TERRELL COUNTY

Terrell County is located in southwest Georgia, immediately northwest of Albany. The county population of 11,416 in 1970 represents a 10% decrease from 1960 and a 20% decline from the 1950 Census count of 14,314. In April 1970, employment in the county totaled 3,810 persons, of whom 1,356 were engaged in manufacturing. Predominant manufacturing industries include apparel, food products, and rubber goods.

The Central of Georgia Railway and the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad criss-cross Terrell County, along with U. S. Highway 82 and 231 miles of paved state and county roads. A general airport is at Dawson, and commercial air service is available in Albany.

Dawson, the largest community in the county, has a population of 5,383, and in February 1972 had approximately 5,800 recruitable workers within a 35-mile commuting radius of the city. The following industrial district is located at Dawson:

District Name: Dawson Industrial District (est. 1965).

Location: Georgia 32, northeast of Dawson center, inside city limits.

Owner: Terrell County Development Authority, Dawson 31742.

Acreage: Total 225 acres; approximately 80 acres taken by 5 companies; 112 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets, parking, and access to Georgia 32. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Dawson Airport (general) 1 mile; Albany-Dougherty Airport (commercial) 30 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Contacts for industrial development in Terrell County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Camilla.

TREUTLEN COUNTY

Treutlen County, located in central Georgia between Macon and Savannah, in 1970 had 5,647 inhabitants, registering a 4% decrease from 1960 and a 13% loss from the 1950 population count. The county's employment total in April 1970 was 1,190 persons, of whom 240 were engaged in manufacturing products such as apparel, rug backing, and furniture.

The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad supplies Treutlen County with rail transportation. When complete, Interstate 16 will traverse the county and intersect with U. S. Highway 221 and many of the 186 miles of paved state and county roads. A local general airport is at Soperton, and commercial air service is available in Dublin, 24 miles distant.

Soperton, the largest community in Treutlen County, has 2,596 inhabitants. Within a 35-mile commuting radius, approximately 2,500 recruitable workers were available in November 1971. There is an industrial district at Soperton, described as follows:

District Name: Treutlen County Development Authority District (est. 1969).

Location: 1 1/2 miles north of Soperton, outside city limits.

Owner: Treutlen County Development Authority, Box 4, Soperton 30457.

Acreage: Total 90 acres; 5 acres taken by 1 company; 85 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: None.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; septic tank.

Access: Paved internal streets, parking areas, and access to U. S. 29.

Seaboard Coast Line Railroad spur. Treutlen County Airport (general)
2 1/2 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction.

Contacts for industrial development in Treutlen County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Heart of Georgia Planning and Development Commission, Dublin.

WARREN COUNTY

Warren County, located in the east central part of the state, had in 1970 a population of 6,669. This figure represents a 9% decrease from 1960 and a 24% drop from the Census count of 1950. In April 1970, employment in the county was 2,090 persons, of whom 710 or 34% were working at manufacturing products such as apparel, wood products, and office furniture.

Transportation facilities in Warren County include the Georgia Railroad, the Savannah and Atlanta Railway, U. S. Highway 278, and 179 miles of paved state and county roads. General air service is provided at Warrenton, and the nearest commercial airport is at Augusta, 48 miles away.

Warrenton, with a population of 2,073, is the largest community in the county. About 8,200 recruitable workers were available within a commuting radius of 35 miles in 1971. Two industrial districts in the county can be described as follows:

District Name: Forward Four Counties Industrial Park (est. 1968).

Location: Georgia 80, 1 mile north of Camak, outside city limits.

Owner: Forward Four Counties Development Company, Inc., c/o Jud Wilhoit, Wilhoit Gas Company, Warrenton 30828.

Acreage: Total 121 acres; 40 acres taken by 1 company; 81 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 80. Georgia Railroad. Thomson-McDuffie County Airport (general) 13 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

District Name: Warren County Industrial Park (est. 1970).

Location: Georgia 16, outside Warrenton city limits.

Owner: Warren County Industrial Development Authority, c/o Jud Wilhoit, Wilhoit Gas Company, Warrenton 30828.

Acreage: Total 400 acres; 11 acres taken for speculative building; 389 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 16. Georgia Railroad. Thomson-McDuffie County Airport (general) 17 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Financing.

Industrial development contacts for Warren County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Augusta Area Office and the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, both at Augusta.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County, located in the central part of Georgia, had a population of 17,480 in 1970. This number is a decrease of 8% from 1960 and 17% less than the 1950 Census count of 21,012. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 6,410, with 1,220 persons working in manufacturing industries. These manufacturing operations include mineral processing, apparel, and textiles.

The Central of Georgia Railway extends through the county; although there are no federal highways in Washington County, there are 280 miles of paved state and county roads. The county airport at Sandersville provides general service, and commercial air service is available at Macon, 68 miles distant.

Sandersville is the largest community in Washington County, with 5,546 residents. Within a 35-mile commuting radius of the city, there were about 3,200 recruitable workers in May 1972. Washington County has three industrial districts, described as follows:

District Name: Sandersville Industrial District I (est. 1968).

Location: Church Street, inside Sandersville city limits.

Owner: Ben and Hugh Tarbutton, Argo Drive, Sandersville 31082.

Acreage: Total 130 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal street and access to Georgia 242. Sandersville Railroad. Washington County Airport (general) 2 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

District Name: Sandersville Industrial District II (est. 1967).

Location: Back Tennille Road, 1 1/2 miles south of Sandersville center, cut by city limits.

Owner: Ben and Hugh Tarbutton, Argo Drive, Sandersville 31082.

Acreage: Total 200 acres; 60 acres taken by 3 companies; 140 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing; warehousing; research-development.

Utilities: Electricity; gas; water and sewer adjacent.

Access: Paved access to Georgia 15. Sandersville Railroad spur. Washington County Airport (general) 2 miles.

Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

District Name: Tennille Industrial District (est. 1967).
Location: Back Tennille Road, 1 mile north of Tennille, outside city limits.
Owner: Hugh Tarbutton, Sandersville 31082.
Acreage: Total 104 acres available for sale or lease.
Zoning: Manufacturing.
Utilities: Water; electricity; gas.
Access: Paved access to Georgia 15. Sandersville Railroad. Washington County Airport (general) 2 miles.
Services Offered by Owner: Architectural/engineering; construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for Washington County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Oconee Area Planning and Development Commission, Milledgeville.

WILCOX COUNTY

Wilcox County is situated in central Georgia and has, by the 1970 Census count, 6,998 inhabitants. This population represents an 11% decline from 1960 and a 31% decrease from 1950. In April 1970, total employment in the county was 1,870 persons, of whom 460 were engaged in manufacturing. The principal product produced in Wilcox County is apparel.

The county, served by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, is intersected by U. S. Highways 129 and 280 and 185 miles of paved state and county roads. The nearest general airport is in Cordele, and commercial air facilities are available in Albany, 55 miles southwest.

Rochelle is the largest community in Wilcox County, with 1,380 persons. Within a 35-mile commuting distance of the town, there were about 5,500 recruitable workers in June 1971. Rochelle has an industrial district, described as follows:

District Name: Rochelle Industrial District (est. 1970).

Location: U. S. 280, West of Rochelle, inside city limits.

Owner: B. E. Noble, Ashburn 31714.

Acreage: Total 90 acres; 15 acres taken by 2 companies; 75 acres available for sale.

Zoning: Unzoned.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas.

Access: Seaboard Coast Line Railroad spur. Cordele Airport (general) 20 miles.

Industrial development contacts for Wilcox County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Central Georgia Area Office, Macon; and the Heart of Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Dublin.

WILKES COUNTY

Wilkes County is located east of Atlanta near the South Carolina state line. The 1970 county population of 10,184 was 7% fewer than in 1960 and 18% less than in 1950. In April 1970, manufacturing employment in the county was 2,600, or 70% of the total county employment of 3,720. Principal manufactured products include apparel, dairy products, and wood products.

Wilkes County, served by the Georgia Railroad, is crisscrossed by U. S. Highways 78 and 378 and 239 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport in Washington, and commercial airport facilities are available in Augusta, 60 miles southeast.

Washington, the largest community in the county, has 4,094 inhabitants. In May 1972, there were within a commuting radius of 35 miles, approximately 2,535 recruitable workers. Washington has the two following industrial districts:

District Name: Washington Industrial Park (est. 1970).
Location: Georgia 47, 2 miles from Washington center, outside city limits.
Owner: Chamber of Commerce, Box 661, Washington 30673.
Acreage: Total 55 acres; 5 acres taken by 2 companies; 50 acres available for sale.
Zoning: Unzoned.
Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.
Access: Paved access to Georgia 47. Georgia Railroad spur. Washington-Wilkes Airport (general) 7 miles.
Services Offered by Owner: Construction; financing.

District Name: Washington Industrial Park II (est. 1970).
Location: Georgia 47, 2 1/2 miles from Washington center, outside city limits.
Owner: Chamber of Commerce, Box 661, Washington 30673.
Acreage: Total 275 acres, 50 acres taken by 1 company; 225 acres available for sale.
Zoning: Unzoned.
Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.
Access: Georgia Railroad. Washington-Wilkes Airport (general) 7 1/2 miles.
Services Offered by Owner: Construction; financing.

Industrial development contacts for the county include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Augusta Area Office, and the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission, both at Augusta.

WORTH COUNTY

Worth County is located in the south-central part of the state, immediately east of Albany. The 1970 population of the county was 14,770, a figure 11% smaller than in 1960 and some 24% less than in 1950. In April 1970, the county's employment totaled 3,980 persons, of whom 841 or 21% were engaged in manufacturing such items as apparel and mobile homes.

The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and the Southern Railway System pass through Worth County. The highway network includes U. S. Highway 82 and 241 miles of paved state and county roads. There is a general airport near Sylvester, and commercial air service is available in Albany.

Sylvester is the largest community in the county, with 4,226 residents. In August 1971, about 7,100 recruitable workers were available within a 35-mile commuting radius. The county industrial district at Sylvester is described below:

District Name: Worth County Industrial Park (est. 1968).

Location: Georgia 112, 1.2 miles north of Sylvester center, inside city limits.

Owner: Worth County Industrial Development Authority, Box 467, Sylvester 31791.

Acreage: Total 100 acres; 25 acres taken by 3 companies; 75 acres available for sale or lease.

Zoning: Manufacturing.

Utilities: Water; electricity; gas; sewer.

Access: Paved internal streets and access to Georgia 112. Southern Railway spur. Sylvester Airport (general) 5 miles; Albany-Dougherty Airport (commercial) 18 miles.

Industrial development contacts for Worth County include the Industrial Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, Southwest Georgia Area Office, Albany; and the Southwest Georgia Planning and Development Commission, Camilla.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1
FUELS, ELECTRIC ENERGY, AND WATER CONSUMED, 1967

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Electric Energy</u> <u>(kw-hrs./employee)</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u> <u>(cu.ft./employee)</u>	<u>Fuel Oil</u> <u>(barrels/employee)</u>	<u>Water*</u> <u>(gallons/employee)</u>
2015	10,100	78,600	5.1	750,000
2036	-	-	-	470,000
2037	21,500	161,500	14.2	3,000,000
2256	17,300	74,500	20.1	610,000
2269	19,500	175,900	23.9	880,000
2272	12,200	-	-	600,000
2281	36,100	-	-	1,460,000
2282	31,400	-	-	230,000
2432	21,500	184,900	4.8	3,620,000
2499	16,200	198,900	7.8	1,800,000
2511	6,700	10,800	1.6	120,000
2531	6,100	-	-	-
2824	44,400	452,200	13.2	7,210,000
3229	28,100	1,120,000	6.2	1,260,000
3273	7,400	142,600	28.7	3,830,000
3552	7,400	-	-	250,000
3634	8,400	-	-	310,000

* Figures for water usage are for 1968 and are derived from data in the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967 (special survey).